THE EXAMINER.

No. 24. *SUNDAY, JUNE* 12, 1808.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.
SWIFT.

No. 24.

ON THE BILL FOR BETTERING THE CONDITION OF CURATES.

THE mild spirit of Christianity, and the Church of England Establishment which cherishes it, are in danger. The intolerant disciples of the merciless CALVIN,* the gloomy Methodists, are swarming through the land. Every retired village has its chapel; in the towns they thicken; they echo not only with damnation, but with indecent sneers at the regular Clergy, and fanaticism, boldly rearing its audacious head, openly as well as secretly plots their downfal. The welfare of the country therefore demands some check to this growing evil, before it becomes too formidable, before hypocrisy and bigotry disgrace the reign of GEORGE the Third equally with the tyrannical sway of CHARLES the First, and the still more despotic sway of the *Methodist* CROMWELL. One step towards this valuable purpose is the adoption of the Bill now before Parliament for benefiting the condition of Curates. Policy, justice, and humanity, have long demanded this measure; but policy, justice, and humanity, say its opponents, shrink from its adoption, and the Church Establishment will be weakened.—Yes, the Establishment will be weakened by making half its Members more interested in its welfare! Prudence forbids it, says the facetious Mr. WINDHAM, because "it is dangerous for the Legislature to interfere in the property of the Church, just as the doctrine of cashiering kings was a dangerous one, and not to be acted on but in cases of the most trying necessity." As if the misery of half of one of the most useful and respectable classes of men in the community was not a crying necessity? It is unjust, says this amusing reasoner, for though the Curates who do the business ought to be paid, the money should not be paid out of other persons pockets. Whose pockets then are they to be paid out of? Surely not out of the pockets of the taxed and burthened parishioners. This however must be the way, if they *are* to be paid, and that not out of the pockets of the incumbents, many of whom do little or no duty: this *must* be the way, whether the Curates are assisted by a levy on the parishioners or out of the general mass of the public taxes.—It "remains a question," says our entertaining Member, "whether the interference of Parliament is necessary in this affair:" that is, whether it should interfere for the happiness of thousands of Englishmen, of that happiness of which it is the delegated guardian! If humanity had not conferred on Mr. WINDHAM even a drop of "the milk of human kindness," surely his knowledge of the A, B, C of his parliamentary duty, would have prevented him putting such a question. What! Can it be a question with a member of the British Senate, whether it shall attend to the first of duties in legislators as well as private individuals, that of helping the unfortunate? Can it be a question with a man who calls himself a gentleman, whether thousands of gentlemen, whose original sensibilities of nature in common with others, is refined by education and a careful study of the pure, the exalted morals of Christianity,—can it be a question whether such men are to be left friendless, exposed to a thousand stings which poverty inflicts on the roughest mind, and the more than ten thousand with which it wounds the delicate?

That Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, whose private life is said to be a perpetual comment on every virtue, should oppose the Bill, was not to be expected.—Though the "milk of human kindness" may be for ever current through his heart, the stream of wisdom is sometimes stagnant in his head. We are sorry to say this of a man for whose understanding we have some respect. That the strenuous friend to the general happiness of mankind should oppose the more fair equalization of church property, was indeed inconsistent. That with a brain undistracted with feverish paroxysm, he should oppose it on the ground of their being continued in honourable poverty, was not to be expected from any one in countries wealthy and luxurious like modern Europe, where honourable poverty never has, nor ever will command the general respect, however it may influence a few philosophic and superior minds. It cannot, because it is not human nature: for virtue to be generally respected for its own intrinsic worth, independently of some extrinsic advantage, poor human nature must, I am afraid, undergo some miraculous change; some purification from those selfish feelings, those sordid views, which ever govern the generality of men. "Wealth," says sir FRANCIS, "is not necessary to make a Clergyman respectable." True, but a comfortable, a decent exterior is necessary to render him so in the eyes of his

* CALVIN, who differed himself from the orthodox of his day, ordered SERVETUS to be BURNT ALIVE for differing with him on a point of faith!

parishioners, who must be refined indeed in their views of things before they will confer a proper respect on their Pastor, when they behold him mean in his garb, mean in his residence, scanty in his food, in fine, surpassed in every exterior circumstance and every comfort by his inferiors, by the illiterate and the vulgar. The scanty pittance of the poor Curate too often renders him dependent on his parishioners. How then can he discharge the duties of his ministry by denouncing vices of which those persons are the votaries? Poverty depresses the spirits, chills the ardour of the soul, and bows it to the earth. How unfit is such an unfortunate being to be the Ambassador of Heaven, and to deliver with fearlessness, with dignity and effect his high credentials! But allowing that a poor Clergyman might command respect, he wants comforts for himself and family, which, from the regular life of a Clergyman, is usually large. Respect will seldom pay a butcher's, a baker's, or a landlord's bill. No. Render your inferior Clergy comfortable, they then will be considered more respectable, and they will superadd to their professional knowledge boldness in their delivery. Render a man-depressing servility to their rich parishioners unnecessary to their support, and they will not be afraid of preaching the Gospel in a strain animated and effectual. The Methodists will then cease to boast of their numerous flocks, and the Churches will be crouded.

The worthy, the valuable class whose cause we advocate, are men; let them therefore have a comfortable subsistence for humanity's sake. They are gentlemen; let them therefore have a respectable support for decency's sake. They are Clergymen; let them have our hands and our hearts support for *God's* sake.

R. H.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 25.—On Monday the King and Queen of Spain arrived at Fontainbleau, accompanied by the Prince of Peace and a numerous retinue Every preparation had been made for their reception. A squadron of horse chasseurs and a detachment of the Imperial foot guards had arrived some days before, and notwithstanding the present time of the year is not the proper season for hunting, the Emperor, who knows the predilection of his Royal Guests for this enjoyment, has sent the whole Imperial hunting etat to Fontainbleau.—Their Majesties reside in the apartments intended for the King and Queen of Holland, and known under the appellation of the Pope's apartments. It is in the same part of the palace where Charles V. lodged in 1559, when he passed through France to quell the insurrection at Ghent. The Prince of Asturias and his brother Don Carlos arrived on the 19th inst. at the Castle of Valency, belonging to the Prince of Benevento, and situated in the department of the Indre. Several persons of the first rank rode to Fontainbleau yesterday, to pay their respects to the King of Spain.

It is asserted that Marshal Kellerman has obtained the title of the Duke of Valmy, after a village in Champagne, whence, in 1792, he compelled the Prussian army to retreat.

MAY 26.—The letters from Madrid, of the 14th inst. state, that the hot weather having set in, has rendered the encamping of the French troops impracticable. Several large houses and public buildings were preparing at Madrid to serve as barracks. In Old Castile, of which Marshal Bessieres is Governor, all is quiet.

Twelve Portuguese regiments are on their march to Bayonne. The first regiment of Portuguese cavalry had already arrived there on the 21st inst. The said corps will proceed to Languedoc, to be employed on an important expedition, together with an equal number of French troops.

The Persian Ambassador, who is shortly expected at Paris, is loaded with valuable presents from his Sovereign for the Emperor Napoleon: amongst them are two sabres, one of which belonged to Tamerlane, and the other to Nadir-Shah; 200 Cashmere shawls, a carpet of the same stuff, and a casket with pearls, jewels, rubies, and diamonds.

MAY 29.—The Colonel, Prince Wolkonsky, Adjutant to the Emperor of Russia, is on his way to France, being charged with a special mission from his Sovereign to the Emperor Napoleon. Four waggons, loaded with the presents which the said Emperor sends to our Monarch, arrived at Frankfort on the 24th.—General Dupont has been appointed Governor of Cadiz. The Prince Arch-Chancellor is come back from Fontainbleau, where he has been since the arrival of their Spanish Majesties.—They write from Bayonne, the 23d inst. that his Majesty the Emperor and King had set off on the preceding day for St. Jean de Luz.

SPAIN.

FROM THE MADRID GAZETTE.

"*Head-quarters, Madrid, May 2, 1808.*

"BRAVE SPANIARDS—The 2d of May will be a day of mourning, as well for me as for yourselves.

"Our common enemies having first provoked me in a manner to wear out my patience, have concluded by exciting a part of the people of Madrid, and of the adjacent villages, to such excesses, that in the end it has been necessary to employ the irresistible force confided to my command.

"I was previously informed of the efforts of the ill-intentioned, but I still wished to persuade myself that nothing would disturb the public tranquillity. I was prepared for the worst, but still trusting that my precautions would be superfluous.

"This morning, the storm I had long apprehended has burst. A number of circumstances and incendiary libels had prepared me for it, by informing me of the means that had been employed to mislead the populace. The signal for the blow was the departure of the Queen of Etruria, and the Infant Don Francisco, who were called to Bayonne by the King their father. One of my aids-du-camp, who was in the palace, was on the point of perishing by the hands of the seditious; at the same time all the French who were found alone were assassinated. I was at last compelled to give orders to punish such enormous offences.

"With what horrible joy will the enemies of France and Spain contemplate a day in which generous Frenchmen were compelled to wound deluded Spaniards. The common enemies of both countries will continue to use their efforts to obtain other triumphs, not less horrible, in other parts of this beautiful kingdom. Their futile hopes shall be frustrated through my frankness, and your sound judgment. Brave Spaniards, I speak to you with sincerity, upon an event not less painful to your bosoms than to mine—and at the same time I will explain to you your situation.

"Charles the IVth and his son are now met together at Bayonne, with the Emperor Napoleon, to settle the fate of Spain. The Emperor does not think proper to wait the issue of such a momentous decision, to make known to you the feelings that animate him in behalf of a magnanimous nation, which he is desirous of preserving from a revolutionary crisis, and to call on her to establish such political institutions as are best adapted to her character.

"He therefore assures you, and charges me to repeat to you, that he wishes to maintain and secure the integrity of the Spanish Monarchy, which shall not be dismembered of the slightest part of its territory—it shall not even lose a village, nor suffer any of the contributions, the levy of which are authorised by the laws of war in conquered countries, but which the ill-intentioned only will suppose applicable to an ally.

"Will you unite, brave Spaniards, with me, to prevent the evil-minded from disturbing such a happy prospect? I will not suppose you capable of such blindness as to suffer yourselves to be led astray by base agitators, who wish to conduct you to your ruin. When the public repose is the object of our care, is not the interest of the army which I command also that of those who have dignities and property to preserve? Do not the disturbances of the multitude, which insult the majesty of the laws, threaten both?

"Noblemen, proprietors, merchants, manufacturers, use your greatest influence to prevent every species of sedition—this exercise of Magistracy is the right and duty of your station.

"Ministers of Religion, your duty calls upon you to stem the delusion of the people, because you know the secrets of their consciences, which your voices direct with so much authority.

"Depositaries of the Civil and Military Power—the most direct responsibility lies on you, if you neglect using your power, with vigour, to crush sedition in its cradle, or to check it in its first moments. If French blood should be spilt again, you in particular shall be accountable to the Emperor Napoleon, whose wrath or clemency no one ever provoked in vain. Your weakness would be the more inexcuscable, after I have recalled to your memory, with the greatest diligence and earnestness, the most important duty which you have to fulfil.

"But I promise myself a better futurity, trusting that the Ministers of Religion, the Magistrates, Spaniards of the highest rank, in one word, that all classes will endeavour to avoid the disturbances that might be prejudicial to the improvement of Spain. To all General Officers and Military Men employed in the different provinces of the Monarchy, the conduct which has been observed by the troops of the Royal Household, and of the garrison of Madrid, and the Spanish Military quartered in the Court, is a model worthy of imitation on this lamentable occasion. Should my hopes be frustrated, my vengeance will indeed be tremendous; but, if realized, I shall be happy in announcing to the Emperor, that his judgment respecting the natives of Spain (to whom he extends his esteem and affection) has not been erroneous.

"JOACHIM."

Cadiz, May 7, 1808.

I make known to the inhabitants of this city of Cadiz, that Signior Don Gonzalo O'Farrel, Secretary of State and War, communicates to me as follows, under date May 3:—

"An event provoked by a few persons disobedient to the laws, caused yesterday an uproar in this city, the result of which might have been mournful for all the honoured and distinguished inhabitants of this city, if the prudence and patriotism of the Councils, Alcaides, and Judges, directed by the Supreme Junta of Government, had not succeeded in quelling it, and re-establishing tranquillity before evening. Let this melancholy example be the last of the kind for the people to experience—let those whose duty it is to watch over tranquillity and order be active in their endeavours to promote this important object, agreeably to the wishes of the Junta. His Highness Don Antonio, therefore, by advice of the same, orders the Royal Audience to be assembled on the receipt of this dispatch, to consult immediately and adopt measures to maintain inviolate all possible harmony with the French troops, and to bring back the lower classes from their errors of ill-directed zeal, which can only bring misfortune upon them, and involve the most innocent part of the inhabitants in utter ruin.

"Your Excellency must recommend in all places through which French troops must pass, to continue to supply them generously with every thing they may stand in need of, and the Justices to take under their especial protection any individual of the said nation who may be insulted or ill-treated.

"And, finally, you are to impress all the inhabitants with the conviction that our Sovereign neither knows nor forms any other wishes but for the happiness of the nation, the integrity of its territory, the privileges of its provinces, the preservation of all classes, and inviolable respect of property. "MANUEL DE LAPENA."

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, MAY 25.—His Majesty received yesterday the following Report from Major-Gen. Baron Anerkarward:—

REPORT.—I received this moment by Assessor Dubbe, a Report from Admiral Baron Cederstrom, that your Majesty's fleet, consisting of three sail of the line, two frigates, two armed brigs, the yacht Fortuna, and several transports, dropped anchor, on the 14th instant, in Sandweek Road, and that the same evening the Swedish troops were disembarked. On the following day, the 15th, arrived in Wesley a Swedish flag of truce, with the annexed Articles of Capitulation, which were signed on the 16th. The Swedish van guard entered the town the 17th, as the Russian troops had already marched to Slito. Lieut.-Col. Halwood marched with the main body to Slito, on account of the Russians having, contrary to the capitulation, spiked several guns, spoiled a large quantity of gun powder, and not paid the debts which they had bound themselves to discharge. The 18th, Admiral Baron Cederstrom intended to proceed to Slito, in order to prevail on Admiral Bodisko to fulfil the terms of the capitulation.

ARTICLES RELATIVE TO THE EVACUATION OF THE ISLE OF GOTHLAND.

I. His Imperial Russian Majesty's troops are to evacuate the Island within two days, and to deliver to his Swedish Majesty's troops, all their arms, amunition, and artillery. They are to give their word of honour, that they will not serve before the expiration of a twelvemonth, against the King of Sweden or his allies.

II. All effects and magazines which belong to the King of Sweden, and which have been consumed by the Russian troops, shall be paid for, and the value of all requisitions shall also be made good.

III. The Russian troops are to take with them all their property, and to march to Slito; they are there to embark; they shall be furnished with a passport, in order

that they may be able to return unmolested to Russian or Prussian harbours; and should they stand in need of provisions, they shall be supplied with them, on making payment for the same. The 4-16th May, 1808.

RUDULPH CEDERSTROM.
BODISKO, Rear-Adm. and Knt.

MAY 26.—His Royal Majesty received yesterday a report from Field Marshal Count Klingspor, dated Head-quarters, May 12, by which it appears that our troops in Finland have obtained further advantages over the enemy, which, however, are not of importance, and that the Finish army remains in its position. The Russian troops who were made prisoners of war in the Isle of Gothland, consisted of 62 officers, 78 non-commissioned officers, 999 rank and file, and 64 artillerymen.

MAY 28.—His Royal Majesty has received a report from Gen. Baron Armfelt, Commander in Chief of the Western Army, dated Head-quarters, Holmedat, the 20th inst. stating that the 1st brigade of the right wing were attacked on the 18th inst. by the enemy, far superior in number, but that nevertheless the Danish troops were repulsed with considerable loss, and that our army in Norway still maintains its former position.

GOTTENBURGH, MAY 30.—Some persons arrived here to-day from Hamburgh, state, that the last English letters which were brought thither from Heligoland were not only seized, but the persons to whom they were addressed arrested, and the bearers of them hanged. All intercourse with England and Sweden was forbidden, upon pain of death. The English expedition, commanded by Sir John Moore, still lies in our harbour, waiting orders from England. By advsces from Konigsberg, we learn that the whole Prussian army is nearly disbanded, and that not more than 5000 men remain of this once flourishing force.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 25.—General Sebastiani having received permission of his Court to take the waters in the Bannat, had an audience of the Grand Seignior, to take leave, in which he presented his first Secretary of Legation, Mr. Latour Mauberg, as *Charge des Affaires* during his absence. We now begin to cherish greater hopes that peace with Russia will be restored.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ETON.—Tuesday was the triennial meeting, or Montem, of the young Gentlemen of Eton School, previous to a number of them being elected to College. Upon this occasion, as usual, they laid the travellers and others in the neighbourhood under contribution, to make up a purse for those who are going to College. Their performances at the School were honourd with the presence of the Royal Family. Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, went in her Majesty's barouches and four, followed by the Prince of Wales's barouche, with Earl Moreton, and an Aide-de-Camp of the Prince's, to Eton College, to see the procession of the Montem. The Salt Bearers were very elegantly attired in fancy dresses. The young gentlemen were most of them dressed in military uniforms. The Royal Family alighted from their carriages and went into the College, where they remained upwards of an hour. At one o'clock they returned to their carriages, and immediately after the procession commenced through the young gentleman's play-fields to Salthill. Her Majesty's carriage led the way; when the Scholars arrived at the Mount on Salt-hill, an elegant flag was waved by the Ensign as a signal, and immediately after an Oration was delivered by the Senior Boy. They then retired to the Windmill Inn, at Salt-hill, where a sumptuous dinner was provided for them by the Captain. At five o'clock they returned to the College.—In the afternoon there was a full terrace, the Salt Bearers, in their Montem dresses, were there, but none of the Royal Family walked. So much company was never known on a similar occasion.

About a fortnight since, John Wright, a fine youth, about 16 years of age, living in the house of Mr. James, of Trebinshun, near Brecon, was seized with the hydrophobia, which terminated his life in five or six days from the commencement of his illness. It appears that he was bitten by a dog at Warwick, as far back as January last, and that nine or ten other persons were bitten by the same animal.

On Saturday se'nnight the Glasgow mail-coach was overturned near Welling, in Hertfordshire, by which the guard was killed on the spot, and the four inside passengers so much hurt that they lie at Welling under surgical advice.

A shocking circumstance occurred in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, on Wednesday last.—Mr. Webb, of Moseley, was married on the preceding Sunday, to an amiable young lady of that place; and only a few hours after, he astonished the family with symptoms of insanity. In this sad state he on Wednesday destroyed several sheep, and obtained a pair of loaded pistols, with which he alarmed the neighbourhood by threatening to fire upon many persons. He next got possession of a razor, and dreadful to relate, he first cut his wife's throat, and then his own; almost every person who attempted to secure him was wounded.—Neither he nor his wife are expected to recover.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

The Bills before the House were forwarded one stage.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, Major Bland's Divorce Bill was rejected, on the ground that he was not entitled to the favour of the Legislature, as previously to his wife's criminality, he had lived in open adultery with a woman in the King's Bench Prison.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

The Orders in Council Amendment Bill went through a Committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

The Hon. T. BRAND presented a petition from Major Cartwright, a Freeholder of Middlesex, residing at Enfield, against the Local Militia Bill.—Laid on the table.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply. Resolutions were agreed to, granting the following sums: 68,000l. for his Majesty's foreign and other secret services for the present year—54,000l. for the new buildings on Tower-hill—1,913l. for the services of the Officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons, during the present Session—51,251l. towards the expence of constructing the Caledonian Canal from the Eastern to the Western Sea—6000l. for bounties on bringing Fish to the Markets •

London and Westminster—12,000l. for works done upon both Houses of Parliament—8,960l. for charges of Messengers employed by the Secretaries of State.

Mr. PERCEVAL then moved, that in addition to the usual vote for the suffering Clergy and Laity of France, a sum not exceeding 20,000l. should be granted, on account of the number of illustrious French Strangers that had recently arrived in Great Britain; he also moved a grant of 23,000l. for supporting and maintaining British Forts on the Coast of Africa.

On the motion of Mr. FOSTER the House went into a Committee of Ways and Means. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to state the amount of the supplies voted for Ireland, which he said amounted with Ireland's proportion of two-seventeenths to the expenditure of Great Britain, to 9,100,000l. which was a large sum to be provided for by Ireland. The interest of the debt due in Ireland, amounted to 3,209,000l. a large sum for that country to make good. Towards defraying the supplies, he should take as ways and means, the revenue of Ireland at 4,800,000l. as the revenue this year wore a more promising aspect, from the circumstance of the Bank having paid a sum for the renewal of its charter. These would produce a sum which would nearly defray the supplies, including the loan of two millions and a half, borrowed in Great Britain for the service of Ireland. To make up the remainder of the ways and means he should move resolutions granting duties on all raw corn applied to the purposes of distillation, and this, with the duties on malt, he estimated would produce 500,000l. a year. He concluded by proposing a resolution for establishing a fund for appriating such sums to the liquidation of the supplies voted for Ireland, and a variety of resolutions, imposing duties on spirits made and strong waters manufactured in Ireland, on British spirits imported to Ireland, per gallon; and on rum, brandy, and Geneva, imported from Great Britain to Ireland, at the rate of 1s. 1¾d. per gallon on each. Also a similar duty on ale and beer imported to Ireland from England, and a countervailing duty on it when exported from Ireland. After some observation from Sir J. Newport, Mr. Parnell, and other Gentlemen, the resolutions were agreed to.

CURATES' BILL.

Mr. PERCEVAL moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Curates' Bill.

Mr. WESTERN opposed the Speaker leaving the Chair, and was decidedly against the principle of it.

Mr. C. W. WYNNE observed, that when the parish paid large sums to a Clergyman, would it not be absurd if the inhabitants did not expect that he would do his duty constantly in the parish?

Mr. CREEVEY was firmly persuaded that the Bill was intended to hold out a *bonus* for the ambition of the Bishops. He was certain both Universities were hostile to it; but he knew the intention of the Bill, namely, to please a particular person, who patronized the Foreign Bible, Missionary, and Suppression of Vice, Societies.

Mr. Burton, Mr. Lushington, and Mr. W. Smith defended the Bill.

Mr. WARD felt astonished that the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not insert a clause to enforce the residence of Methodist Preachers, which would be the means of bringing *cant into contempt*—he knew of bricklayers' labourers who had been licenced to preach; but if they were restricted to one place, he was very certain no one would go and hear them above twice—however, if no such clause would be admitted, he pledged himself to bring in a Bill to that effect next Session.

Sir F. BURDETT objected to the Bill, as an uncalled for interference with the property of the Church. The Bill afforded no remedy for the grievances pointed out. It was unwise in the Legislature to sanction the opinion, that wealth was necessary to render clergymen respectable, when, on the contrary, they should act upon the principle of making honourable poverty respectable. It was the existence of poorer orders of Clergymen, who went amongst the people and officiated from zeal, not for profit, that the Catholic Religion had taken such root in the countries where it was established. From the little he had observed, they were not the rich clergymen that were most respected. This Bill did not provide for the better performance of the duties of clergymen than at present, and the grievance which it pointed out, arose from the neglect of the Bishop in admitting improper persons into the Church. But why were not bishops themselves compelled to reside on their sees, as their attention to their pastoral duties was indispensable to the welfare of the Church? He recommended to the Gentlemen who supported this Bill, to pause before they acceded to its interference with church property; the next step would be to interfere with lay proprietors.

Mr. M. SUTTON expressed his surprise at the statement of the Hon. Baronet, respecting the neglect of Bishops in admitting improper persons into the Church. There was no point in which so much improvement had taken place respecting the church, even within the last 20 years, as in the arrangements made for the examination of persons, Candidates for Holy Orders, in order to secure the admission of proper persons.

Mr. WILBERFORCE considered it as the first recommendation of this Bill, that it would tend to provide adequately for persons at present suffering the extreme of poverty. The Hon. Gentleman argued from former precedents, that there would be neither undue influence on the part of the Bishops, in carrying this Bill into effect, nor undue submission on the part of the Clergy; as a decided *friend to the Church of England*, he was a decided friend to the Bill.

Mr. WINDHAM said, the present Bill was calculated to do much injury, and little good. The evils which the Bill went to remedy, if real, must have been of long standing; yet, strange to tell, they were now, for the first time, complained of. The Bill would set the Curate against the Rector, and the Rector against the Curate, and would place the Bishop in the invidious situation of being umpire between both. It went to alter the condition and property of the families of the Rectors and the Curates. The sacredness of church property was invalidated by every additional instance of legislative interference, though certainly the Legislature had a right to exercise such interference. The Church was more in danger from the doctrines that accompanied this Bill, than from the Pope and the College of Cardinals, not dispersed and wandering, as they were now, but in the plenitude of their power. The conduct of some Gentlemen in this case, reminded him of what Swift said in his letter to the Bishop of Sarum, that he did not admire that sagacity that smelled out Popery at 500 miles distance, and did not discover *fanaticism under its nose*.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR contended that evil existed, and that remedy was called for. There was not sufficiency of resident Clergy to do the duties of the Church. The income of the Curates did not keep pace with those of the Rector nor with the circumstances of the times. Church property was given on the condition of performing the duties of the Church, and the country had a right to provide for the performance of those duties out of that property.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contended, that there was an urgent necessity for the Bill. The Bill was most favourable to the interests of the Church and of Religion, and most unfavourable to Sectaries. He vindicated the exemplary conduct of the Right Rev. Prelate, who had been alluded to (the Archbishop of York), in the exercise of his patronage. He allowed that some provision for the poorer Curates would still be wanted; and he, for one, should be ready to entertain any proposition

that may be brought forward to that effect. He thought it a great defect in the original institution of lay impropriations that provision was not made under the controul of the Bishops for the performances of the religious duty. But this could not be mended by the interfering with lay impropriations at the present time. He proposed to withdraw the motion immediately before the House, with a view to move an instruction to the Committee to extend the Bill to Ireland.

Sir J. NEWPORT gave his hearty concurrence to the Bill, as a general measure.

The instruction moved by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was then agreed to.

On the question for the Speaker's leaving the Chair,

Lord PORCHESTER stated, that neither the measure before the House nor any other was called for.

Sir C. PRICE was fearful the measure might produce a schism between the Incumbent and the Curate, and could not therefore but be adverse to the principle of the Bill.

The question was then anxiously called for, and the House divided on the question that the Speaker do now leave the Chair—Ayes 131—Noes 17.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, when it was moved by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, that Ireland be included in the operation of the Bill.

This clause was warmly opposed by Mr. Sheridan, Sir J. Newport, Lord Milton, Mr. Tierney, &c. who contended that as far as the Clergy of Ireland were concerned, a separate Bill should be brought forward, as the circumstances respecting the Clergy in the two kingdoms were in many respects materially different.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir A. Wellesley, &c. argued in favour of the clause; when the House divided—Ayes 55—Noes 18.

The Committee next proceeded to discuss the other clauses. After which the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

VACCINE INOCULATION.

Mr. ROSE called the attention of the House to the subject of Vaccine Inoculation. He had to lament that, from two circumstances, that system was often opposed in its progress to perfection, by circumstances not generally known. The one was, defect in the virus, or matter; the other, the ignorance of those who undertook to perform vaccination. In his own neighbourhood in Hampshire, no less than 28 persons died of the small pox, and that too of the worst kind of that distemper, notwithstanding that they had been previously vaccinated. This he immediately communicated to the physicians of the Jennerian Society, who gave it as their opinion, that the virus used to inoculate the vaccine pox was inefficient, added to which, that those who applied it, from ignorance and unskilfulness, did not know the defect. From this circumstance, he turned his mind towards the formation of a National Institution, to be superintended by professors from the Royal College of Physicians, and from the Royal College of Surgeons, who would diffuse the true virus, and direct the operations of the various agents under them throughout the kingdom, and who would communicate with the Colleges of Physic and Surgery in Scotland and Ireland, and co-operate with them in the attainment of as perfect a state of vaccination as could be obtained; for he owned, that in its present condition it did not reach so far as was expected, for from the reports of the physicians and surgeons on the table, the average number of failures was in the proportion of one in 300. The Right Hon. Gentleman having related some instances of failure that came within his own immediate knowledge, moved a Resolution, the purport of which was:—"That this House, from the Reports of the Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, under their consideration, is of opinion that great benefits would result to the public if a Central Institution were appointed in London, to be superintended by a certain number of Gentlemen composed from the Royal College of Physicians, and from the Royal College of Surgeons, for the purposes of Vaccine Inoculation."—The Right Hon. Gentleman observed, that the average of the expence would be from 1500l. to 2500l. per annum.

On the question being put, Mr. D. GIDDY expressed his fears that such an interference of the Legislature would be dangerous.

Mr. FULLER thought otherwise; he said that the small pox was entirely annihilated in Calcutta, owing to the introduction of Vaccine Inoculation, for which reason the Government voted 4000l. to Dr. Jenner.

Sir T. TURTON approved of every thing that could tend to the encouragement of Vaccine Inoculation, but suggested the propriety of submitting these Reports to a Committee, and take their sense of them, before they came to any resolution respecting them.

Lord H. PETTY complimented Mr. Rose for his expedient, and concurred with him on the propriety of it.

Sir F. BURDETT lamented to hear that Vaccine Inoculation was so liable to defects, and observed, that in contradiction to the original assertions of those who so strongly favoured it, that any old woman could perform it, he now found that they were compelled to acknowledge that it required talent, skill, and experience. He doubted much its efficacy.

After a few words from Mr. ROSE and from Mr. CANNING, who observed, that in no instance whatever could he be induced, on any consideration, to recommend a compulsory measure for the propagation of the process of Vaccination, the House then divided, when there appeared—For the Resolution 60—Against it 5—Majority 55.

DUBLIN POLICE.

A good deal of discussion took place on the clause extending the powers of the police eight miles around Dublin. Sir J. NEWPORT and other Gentlemen contended, that a circuit of four miles was quite sufficient, eight such miles being equal to more than ten miles English; and such a wide extension would only tend to increase the expence and patronage resulting from the Bill, which was already enormous.

On the other hand, it was contended by Sir A. WELLESLEY and Mr. CROKER, that the proposed extension was necessary, to give full effect to the system of police, and to prevent the frequent robberies which took place in the vicinity of the metropolis.—The House then divided on the clause, when there appeared—For the amendment 17—Against it 40—Majority 23.

The House divided on several other amendments, but no alteration of any consequence was acceded to. The remaining clauses were then agreed to.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

Mr. Secretary CANNING brought down a Message from his Majesty, stating that the Sovereign had concluded a Treaty of Subsidy and Alliance with his Sicilian Majesty; and the King trusted that his faithful Commons would enable him to fulfil the same. Mr. Canning presented a copy of the treaty, which was ordered to be taken into consideration in a Committee of Supply on Monday.

The English Malt Duty Bill was read a third time and passed, as was the Scots Clergy Bill.

Mr. SHERIDAN gave notice for Monday of a motion relative to the situation of Spain.

Mr. SHERIDAN moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of the 32d of the King respecting the Licensing of publicans. He complained of the hardships which that body of men laboured under by the oppression and caprice of Magistrates in refusing licenses without assigning any reason; by such conduct industrious families had in several instances been ruined. It was high time for that House to interfere, especially when a formidable

combination of Noblemen and Gentlemen were at this moment leagued together to crush the postmasters, and put a nominal price on their labour. They might with equal propriety combine to force the taylor to make a coat cheaper.

Mr. H. Browne, Mr. D. Giddy, Mr. M. A. Taylor, and Mr. Rose, defended the Magistrates, when the motion was negatived without a division.

LOCAL MILITIA.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the order of the day for the third reading of the English Local Militia Bill. The order having been read, the Noble Lord proceeded to move a variety of new clauses to be added to the Bill, by way of riders. The first was a clause providing, that it might be lawful for Lieutenants, or Deputy Lieutenants of Counties, where men were enrolled, to order bounties to be paid to them by the Clerks of Sub-divisions, in whose hands, should there not be sufficient sums, the Lord Lieutenant should sign a draft for the amount upon the Paymaster-General of the Forces. The clauses also enacted, that the tinners and miners in Cornwall and Devonshire should be balloted for the Local Militia, in the same manner as in other counties.—They were agreed to. The next clause proposed was for apportioning a part of the penalty for refusing to serve in the Local Militia, to the person prosecuting the recusant individual, at the discretion of two magistrates. After some discussion, the clause was carried. The next clause was one empowering a Lord Lieutenant, or any Justice of Peace, on the conviction of any offender against the Act, that one third of the penalty should be given to the person prosecuting, and preventing an appeal against a conviction by *certiorari*.

Mr. WINDHAM objected to these clauses.

Sir A. PIGOTT said it was cruel in the extreme to prevent the poor from appealing against the arbitrary conviction of a Magistrate.

Mr. PERCEVAL said, that the right of appeal by *certiorari* being done away, was conferring a *boon* on the poor, who were unable to pay the expence of an appeal. The clause was then agreed to.

The next clause was for calling out the Local Militia on all occasions of riots or disturbances; the days on which they might be so employed would be deducted from their 28 days service in the following year.

Sir F. BURDETT said he could neither approve of that clause, nor of any one enactment in the Bill. That clause of itself rendered Civil Magistrates Military Officers, instead of the Sheriff of the County; and the principle of the Bill was so decidedly hostile to the spirit of the Constitution, that he could not give it his assent.

Mr. WINDHAM said, it was abominably absurd to destine a force, not yet embodied, to the suppression of riots.

Mr. PERCEVAL said, that the Lords Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, and their Officers, were certainly the more competent individuals to put down a riot.

Mr. WHITBREAD supported the ideas thrown out by Sir F. Burdett, and said, that the clause proposed by the Noble Lord, was a gross violation of the Constitution.

The question was then loudly called for, and the House divided—For the clause 97—Against it 20.

On the motion that the Bill do pass,

Mr. WINDHAM contended that the Bill must prove wholly inadequate to the object which it had in view; while it would put the country to an immense expence, not less than two millions annually; and for what? To purchase weakness—for it would be purchasing weakness at an enormous sum, to be locking up men in corps, from which you could not disengage them when the hour of danger and invasion came upon us; yet it was among the first objects of the measure to avert the danger of invasion; and could any man of sense expect that it could ever be averted by such means?

Sir F. BURDETT said, that instead of being a Bill for the Defence of the Country, it was rather a Bill of Pains and Penalties on the People; and this was the mode which Ministers adopted to prepare the country to resist a population of 140,000,000, together with the extent of coast, &c. and all the other maritime means which Bonaparte could weild against us. Could any thing be more inadequate? If numerous standing armies were sufficient to defend nations, why had those countries fallen which boasted such a proud array of military strength. The cause of their failure could only be traced to the condition of the people. The people were oppressed and enslaved; and a people so situated will make no resistance. We should therefore look at home, and see that similar causes should not produce similar effects. The people of this country were already loaded with taxes; and while the property of the subject was thus at the mercy of the Government, was his person also to be made liable by this Bill to be taken by compulsion, and carried away from his family, and exposed to all the inconveniencies and indignities of military discipline: in a word, to be rendered liable to be flogged! Here the Hon. Baronet drew a comparison between the mode of discipline in the French and English Armies, and contended that men in the French army were not liable to that degrading discipline. If Frenchmen were not to endure it, could Englishmen submit to such humiliation? Even if such a discipline could make better soldiers, he would not adopt it, especially as by the operation of the present measure, it must tend to make the people worse. There was, however, some justice in the application of it. The people of England remained indifferent spectators, when a similar mode of discipline was applied to the people of Ireland, when the same delicate hand of the same Noble Lord had the flesh torn from the bones of that people. He must advise the Noble Lord, however, to keep his delicate hands off the backs of Englishmen.

The SECRETARY at WAR defended the system pursued in the British Army, against the Charges of the Hon. Baronet; and asked how an army could be kept together or be harmless without enforcing discipline.

The Hon. Mr. ROBINSON contended, that the discipline in the British Army was milder than in the army of any other country. The discipline in Russia and Prussia was severe to a proverb; and it was well known that the stick was frequently employed in the French army.—(*A loud cry of No, No.*)—The Hon. Gentleman could assure the House that he heard so from persons who were witnesses of the fact.

Mr. WM. SMITH denied that the stick was used in the French army; it might perhaps have been so under the old regime; but certain he was that such a practice did not prevail at present. Here, however, an officer was known to strike the soldiers:—(*a cry of No! No!*)—He knew it to be so, and therefore would repeat it; he rejoiced, however, that such a practice was now so loudly condemned, and he was therefore glad to have it mentioned, because the disapprobation now expressed might tend to correct the practice for the future.

The question was then universally called for, and the House divided—Ayes, 104—Noes, 26—Majority for Ministers, 78.

The third reading of the Sugar Distillery Bill was deferred till Monday.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

Wm. Lowe, Drury-lane, cabinet-maker, June 14, 21, July 19, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Neeld and Fladgate, Norfolk-street.

W. Pope, Westbury-upon-Severn, Gloucestershire, dealer in pigs, June 17, at five, 18, at eleven, at the Lower George, Gloucester, July 19, at eleven, at the Bear Inn, Newnham. Attorney Mr. Lucas, Newnham.

G. Danson and G. Walmsley, Liverpool, merchants, June 29, 30, July 10, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attornies, Messrs. Stanistreet and Eden, Liverpool.

DIVIDENDS.

June 28. J. J. Hudson, Watling-street, merchant.—June 14. J. Carleton, Hilbeck-hall, Westmoreland, cotton-spinner.—July 9. T. Tuck, Church-street, Bethnal-green, dealer in flour.—June 25. J. and T. Anther, Great St. Helen's, insurance-brokers.—July 5. T. Perkins, Bermondsey, tanner.—June 28. J. Coatsworth, Wapping, victualler.—July 2. J. Taylor, Newgate-market, salesman.—July 2. J. Sheriff, Blackfriars road, linen-draper.—June 23. C. Cowlisham, Ashbourne, grocer.—July 2. J. M'Douall, South-street, stone-mason.—June 30. C. Potter, Parliament-street, orchall-maker.—June 28. W. Butt, Bermondsey, hair-merchant.—July 2. T. Broster, Liverpool, stationer.—June 23. W. Morton, Lancashire, corn-dealer.—July 4. J. Morton, Bath, victualler.—July 5. E. Byrne, jun. Liverpool, merchant.—July 1. H. Fox, Kingston-upon-Hull, watchmaker.—June 30. E. Armistead, Giggleswick, Yorkshire, cotton spinner.—June 28. J. Gilder, jun. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.—June 29. R. Smith, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, mercer.—June 30. C. and T. Shaw, Southampton, bakers.

CERTIFICATES—JUNE 28.

T. Cotton, Cornhill, stock-broker.—T. Cassidy, Waltham Abbey, shopkeeper.—C. G. G. Kierruff, Prudence-square, merchant.—G. Davies, Cranbourne-street, linen-draper.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette recites the capture of 27 Danish transport boats, by Lieutenant Price and Mr. Ellerton, of the Falcon sloop. Also of Lieutenant Lucas, of the Swan, bravely decoying from the shore a cutter of superior force, engaging in defiance of the discharges of a battery, and sinking her, after an action of 20 minutes, without losing a man. He was unable to save a single Dane from the wreck. Also the capture of a Spanish ship, with a cargo of flour and 1900 dollars in specie.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

T. Satterthwaite, Kendal, tanner.—P. Kenifick, Bristol, merchant.—J. Round, Wolverhampton, factor.

BANKRUPTS.

C. Charlton, East Farleigh, Kent, dealer, to surrender June 14, 25, July 23, at ten, at Guildhall, London. Attornies, Messrs. Burr and Pope, Maidstone.

R. Briggs, Liverpool, corn-merchant, July 1, 2, 23, at one, at the York Hotel, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Sutton, Liverpool.

J. L. Reyh, Paddington-street, Mary-le-bone, musical instrument-maker, June 14, 25, at one, July 23, at twelve, at Guildhall. Attorney, Mr. Flashman, Ely-place, Holborn.

B. Williams and H. Crakenthorp, St. Swithin's-lane, merchants, June 18, 25, July 23, at ten, at Guildhall. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

T. Hibbert, Liverpool, wine-merchant, July 4, 5, 23, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. Attorney, Mr. Cukit, Liverpool.

J. Aston, Manchester, liquor-merchant, July 5, 7, 23, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. Attorney, Mr. Law, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

July 9. D. Davis, Ivy-lane, furrier.—July 2. W. Pulley, Islington, butcher.—July 6. J. Jackson, Liverpool, merchant.—July 7. M. Robinson, Liverpool, money-scrivener.—July 2. N. and W. Bowers, Cannon-street, comb-makers.—Aug. 13. J. and W. Spraggon, Gravesend, slopsellers.—July 2. J. Carless, Maidstone, corn-merchant.—July 2. E. Hammond, Tottenham-Court-road, painter.—July 8. R. Blakemore, Birmingham, taylor.—July 4. J. Macfadzen, Liverpool, merchant.—July 7. W. Kirkby, Manchester, merchant.—July 5. J. and F. Balls, Barton Mills, Suffolk, carriers.—July 7. T. Chambers, Wigton, shopkeeper.—July 5. G. Allen, Fenchurch-street, upholsterer.—July 16. H. Spencer, West Wratting, Cambridgeshire, maltster.—July 4. J. Holtham, Gloucester, wine-merchant.—July 6. W. Hancock, Sheffield, grocer.—July 5. G. and J. Robinson, Paternoster-row, booksellers.—July 2. C. Bland, Lamb-street, Spitalfields, grocer.—July 2. J. Mackenzie, Old Bailey, bookseller.

CERTIFICATES—JULY 2.

C. S. Dudley, Gracechurch-street, merchant.—F. Wilson, St. James's-street, hatter.—S. Lyon, Ormond House Academy, Chelsea, dealer.—J. Thornton, Lawrence Pountney-lane, merchant.—I. Thorp, Reddish Mills, Lancashire, calico-printer.—W. and J. Horrocks, Stockport, cotton-spinners.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON FRIDAY.

3 per Consols for Open. 70 ¾ ⅜ | 3 per Cent. Red. ——. Omnium Rects, 8¾ 4 prem.—Ditto for July, 4 4¼.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON:

SUNDAY, JUNE 12.

We lay before our readers the substance of the last week's accounts of the rising of the Spaniards to oppose the French.

On Thursday an American ship arrived from Cadiz, which she left on the 19th ult. Though there was *great confusion* there, the French had still sufficient influence to retain their *partizans in authority*, and the combined squadron *remained in the harbour*. Our statement respecting the improbability of its having been offered to be delivered up to Admiral Purvis, is thus justified against the united opinions of all the papers for this fortnight past. The vessel also states, the whole of the North of Spain, Asturias, Biscay, &c. to be in arms.

It is *reported* that the Spanish squadron in Port Mahon had determined to support the patriotic cause.

The Captain of the *Driver*, from St. Andero, states, that previous to his departure an insurrection there had ended in the defeat of the French; and that a Courier, which arrived from Barcelona, brought intelligence of the slaughter at that place of 22,000 French, by the inhabitants, who lost 27,000 !!!

Private accounts state that the Commander of the Spanish troops at St. Ube's had determined to support the patriotic cause, as was Adm. VALDES, Commander of the Spanish squadron at Minorca, who has refused to carry it to Toulon; that NAPOLEON has issued the horrid decree, that a father is to be made responsible for his son's conduct, a son for his father's; that any town or village in which the blood of a Frenchman is spilt shall be burnt down; and that the *Cortes*, a Council of the Nation, had rejected his proposed option of his brother LOUIS or LUCIEN for their King.

As all these reports are without authenticity, our Readers will cautiously receive them.

Two Noblemen however, Viscount MATEROSA and Don DIEGO de la VEGA, with four other Spanish Deputies, are arrived in London from the Patriots in Asturias, to request the assistance of England, which it seems is to be granted. They have brought an official document of the General Assembly of Asturias. It is a Proclamation to the People of Spain, inviting them to insurrection against their oppressive invaders. In consequence, 20,000 men, they say, had assembled at Oviedo, the Marquis De MARIENADO was made Generalissimo, and the ports of Asturias and Biscay have been declared open to the English.

Ten thousand British troops, under Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, have already assembled for embarkation, to co-operate with the army from Gibraltar on the coast of Spain, and with troops from other quarters. Large supplies of ammunition are to be sent to the Spanish Patriots, and the Spanish prisoners are to be liberated and sent to their aid. We doubt the efficacy of all this. We are afraid it will end, like all our past endeavours for the European governments, not only in disappointment, but devastation. For if we knew the Spaniards were indeed earnest, we should shudder to think of the slaughter that would ensue among their undisciplined troops, opposed to myriads of veteran French, and headed by the best military Officers in Europe. It may be said that the *people* in the conquered countries never rose against the French. This would be some argument, if it was not for the close neighbourhood of France to Spain facilitating the vastness of French supplies, the possession which they already have of the greater portion of Spain, where the inhabitants are disarmed, and where it is utterly impossible they can effect any concerted, and, consequently, any advantageous opposition.—Large armies of accomplished soldiers, men who have defeated the troops of almost every nation in Europe, and under the superintendance of one of the greatest Generals of his age, will find little difficulty in subduing a multitude of men who have never carried a musquet. Were the Spaniards animated by a powerful love of liberty, as the Dutch formerly were against them, the case would be different; but ignorance, superstition, and civil despotism, have been too long triumphant in Spain to expect any spirited conduct from the depressed people. Let Englishmen learn from hence to prize to a degree of adoration their free constitution, and aim at its renovation. And what are the Spaniards to spill their blood for?—What are the blessings they will obtain by opposing the French?—A tyrannical Government, a lazy Priesthood, an idiot King, an ignorant, proud Nobility, a poverty of condition among the middling and lower orders, a cruel Inquisition, misery itself! These are not very tempting objects to fight for. We cannot, like the Daily Papers, for the lives of us, perceive the charms these things possess, and exult, like them, in the opposition of the poor Spaniards to the French. We repeat, that the Spaniards cannot be worse off than they were, and that a change of masters may benefit them. Some of them may be urged to resistance by a lazy, luxurious, and interested Nobility and Priesthood, but thinking Spaniards will hail the revolution: and we give it as our decided opinion, that we shall be again throwing away our men and money on a foolish crusade.

Letters were received yesterday morning from Gijon, in Asturias, of the 31st of May, with the following Proclamation:

"NOBLE ASTURIANS—I am surrounded on every side, and a victim of the most cruel perfidy. You once saved Spain in worse circumstances. At present, a prisoner, I do not ask of you the Crown; but entreat you to form a regular plan with the neighbouring provinces, for the repulsion of a foreign yoke, and the redemption of your *liberties* by the destruction of the treacherous foe who deprives of his right your unfortunate

"PRINCE FERDINAND."

"Bayonne, May 3, 1808."

No one can suppose the above to be written by the Prince to whom it is attributed. The whole of his weak conduct, and the imprisonment he is now in, belies its authenticity. It is however an ingenious contrivance to spur them to resistance against NAPOLEON.

It is reported that Silesia is in a state of insurrection against the French.

By French Papers up to the 30th, we learn that the old Spanish King, Wife, and Minister, have reached their prison, Fontainbleau, where the mighty hunter NAPOLEON, in exchange for a kingdom, has presented him with hounds and all the requisites for the diversion of hunting, an amusement in which the Spanish Monarch has passed most of his life. It would be well for all *Princes* to take a lesson from this. An inordinate love of pleasure has lost more than one kingdom.

Yesterday a Gottenburgh Mail arrived. Our troops still continue stewing on board their ships. It is reported that a treaty is negociating between Russia and Sweden.—We hope so.

Parliament has voted 20,000*l.* to the French Princes. Resentment for the hostility to England of the House of Bourbon in its prosperity, very laudably gives place to pity for it in it's adversity. Our most gracious Sovereign's not being able to assist a brother Prince in distress, is an additional proof to his not assisting a sister in her's, of his Majesty's *poverty*, notwithstanding what people may say about his wealth, about his money in the funds, which Parliament has privileged from the income tax. It is so beyond a shadow of a doubt; his Majesty must really be very poor, or he would never have permitted an execution to be sent into one of his palaces against the goods of one of his sons. This is also a sufficient proof that our most gracious Queen also has not a farthing at her disposal!

A Treaty of Alliance and Subsidy has been concluded between his BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the KING of the TWO SICILIES. Sicily is to be garrisoned by 10,000 British troops; and in return for the exemptions from all duties, and other accommodations afforded to our forces in the Mediterranean, his SICILIAN MAJESTY is to receive, during the war, an annual subsidy of 300,000*l.* commencing from the time when the British and Russian troops landed in the Neapolitan territories.

The Weavers are quiet, and the great majority have returned to their work.

A young Lady of fortune, at Hammersmith, who has just reached her 21st year, eloped on Thursday with a Naval Officer whom she had been acquainted with only a fortnight.

Mr. BARTON, private Secretary to Lord SIDMOUTH, a Gentleman universally esteemed, was drowned yesterday se'nnight at Worthing. He was bathing, and as his body was found in very shallow water, it is supposed he must have been seized with a fit.

A battle took place yesterday at Golder's Green, between *Dogherty* and a baker named *Peatiken*, who gave in after fighting three quarters of an hour.—A great concourse of blackguards of course attended, from the Duke down to the dustman.—This meeting was advertised in the *Morning Chronicle* and other *pugilistic* Papers, and the Magistrates therefore were fully apprized of the intended breach of the peace: but not a single Police Officer appeared to prevent this public disgrace.

EXECRABLE CONDUCT OF GOV. PICTON.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday, the case of Governor Picton was again agitated. The defendant had been before convicted, but a successful application for a new trial had been granted, on the grounds that the defendant, as Governor of Trinidad, was justified in inflicting the torture by the laws of Spain. The unfortunate *Louisa Caldrone* was again examined. She stated that a robbery had been committed in the house of her master, and witness was taken into custody, as was also a man, named *Carlos Gonsalez*; they were taken before *Governor Picton*, who said, that if witness did not confess who committed the robbery, he would deliver her over to the hangman. Witness was sent to prison, and after eleven days confinement was taken before Mr. Begerat, to whom she denied any knowledge of the robbery. In the evening witness was taken to the picket, and put upon it, the right hand being fixed to a pulley on the ceiling, and the left leg on the picket, whilst the other arm and leg were fastened behind her back. Witness fainted during the torture, and could not state how long she had been suspended. *Begerat* was present at the torture, and on being questioned by him, witness confessed that *Gonsalez* had committed the robbery. Witness was put in irons, and sent again to prison, and on the following day was *picketed again*, and remained under torture for twenty minutes. On being interrogated again as to the robbery, she made the same confession, that Gonsalez had stolen the ducats. Witness was afterwards confined in irons for the space of *eight* months, when she was liberated by the order of Governor Picton. She was so much injured, that she could not stand, and was not recovered of the hurts she received under the arms and on the wrists. She was only 14 years of age when the torture was inflicted upon her.—Other witnesses were about to be called, when Mr. DALLAS admitted the torture. The learned Counsel justified the conduct of Governor Picton upon various grounds, the most material of which was, that the laws of Spain authorised torture, and consequently the conduct of Governor Picton was justifiable, for he was bound by the terms of the capitulation to enforce the existing laws of the place. The defendant had acted by the advice of one of the Judges of Trinidad, and the girl's offence was of a nature, which in this country would have subjected her to an ignominious death.—Mr. GARROW, in reply, contended, that the laws of Spain were no excuse for torture in the Island of Trinidad:—they did not authorize a British Governor to descend to acts of cruelty by torturing a female of such tender years; but he would contend, that Trinidad was in possession of England, and subject only to British jurisprudence.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH briefly summed up the evidence, and the Jury, after retiring for a considerable length of time, returned a Verdict of Guilty, subject to the opinion of the Court on points of law.

The trial lasted ten hours, and the Court was excessively crowded.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 22.

The Retirement of Mrs. Mattocks from the Stage, &c.

COVENT-GARDEN.

THIS is a season of stage adieus. Miss POPE took her leave the week before last, Signora STORACE last week, and Mrs. MATTOCKS last Tuesday. Mrs. MATTOCKS at Covent-Garden took the same range of character as Miss POPE at Drury-lane, and like that regretted actress, she is also a woman of high respectability in private life. She took a very unaffected and impressive farewell of a stage which she has adorned for fifty-eight years, and in which she has left a vacancy that promises to be a mere blank. The reader will allow me to refer for the rest of her dramatic character to what I have said elsewhere:—

"Great comic powers may easily be recognized though their possessor should sometimes degenerate into farce: nature and the true genius of acting are so amalgamated, that as long as a particle of the latter remains it will be found to contain something of the former. Such a genius injured by farce is like gold in the hand of the beater: however gaudy and glaring it's effect may become, it is still brilliant; however it's massiveness may be attenuated into a mere superficies, it is still the remnant of a noble metal.

"The powers of Mr. MUNDEN for instance, however he may fritter them into worthlessness, are originally of sterling value. Mrs. MATTOCKS, though she is apt to become flippant and farcical, has not so widely mistaken breadth for solidity, and therefore her genius for true comedy is more discoverable.

"The comic powers of Mrs. MATTOCKS indeed are originally not unlike those of Miss POPE; yet the difference between the two actresses is most forcibly apparent. The fact is, that Mrs. MATTOCKS is more theatrical, and Miss POPE, who affects nothing, more natural. Many of their audience may consider the one actress quite as easy and natural as the other, because she is as free from lameness, because she never halts in her style or makes an apparent effort to produce effect; but a discriminating eye will instantly separate the easiness which trusts to Nature, and that which is produced by a confidence in theatrical art. In the one case the performer seems to do nothing but obey his inspiration; in the other he bends it to his conceit or his habitual peculiarities: however vehement or effective therefore this power may appear, it really possesses less of enthusiasm than a pure obedience to nature, because the mind is evidently less occupied with what it can bend to it's own habits than with a sensation that entirely absorbs and governs it.

"I cannot illustrate this difference better than by a comparison of our two comic painters, SMIRKE and WILKIE, both of whom excel in a knowledge of the human mind and a powerful command of humorous expression. Though you recognize in SMIRKE's characters every habit and emotion he personifies, the acquaintance is not commenced entirely by yourself; they force themselves on your notice by that kind of double humour,

which anticipates observation while it seems busied with its own concerns: WILKIE's characters ask nothing and they gain every thing, they have none of that *looking-out* of a picture, which Mr. SMIRKE, however he may have corrected it by avoiding the gross starting of the Dutch figures, has still maintained by attitudes and grimaces almost equally compulsive of observation: the characters of SMIRKE in their most domestic retirement always appear to have a consciousness and a wish of being overlooked; those of WILKIE preserve all that air of abstraction and employment, which persons occupied with their own affairs and surrounded by the walls of a room would naturally maintain. The little therefore which SMIRKE gains by their obtrusiveness of pencil, he loses by the confusion necessarily produced in characters which contradict their own actions and business; but WILKIE obtains our approbation, or what may be called the artificial end of the painter, by confining the action of his characters to their natural one, and by neglecting the spectator adds to the strength and unity of the spectacle: the one meets and solicits our eye for applause; the other waits for it without affectation and gains it without effort: SMIRKE in short is the theatrical painter; he studies not so much to observe as to be observed: WILKIE is the painter of nature, he draws from mankind, rather than for them. Luckily for true and well-directed genius, the world in it's admiration of genius is like a delicate lover, and both for the sake of its own reputation as well as activity, would rather pursue than be pursued, would rather detect the correct, the rational, the unobtrusive, than be deceived into a momentary vehemence of amazement by the glaring and the forward. Nothing can be a better instance of this delicacy in the true connoisseur, than the unchanging and unequalled honours of the divine RAPHAEL, whose beauties win upon our judgment and our feelings the more they are contemplated, but produce less perhaps of sudden effect than any great painter on record.

"Such is the comparative excellence of the actor, and as Mr. SMIRKE, had he obtained an earlier and a better judgment, possesses sufficient powers perhaps to have equalled his present superiors, so might a more genuine comedy have been attained by Mrs. MATTOCKS or by any performer whose real genius has been distorted by the injudicious fondling of admirers. Mrs. MATTOCKS has too much judgment ever to degenerate into mere caricature, except when it is her author's fault, as in the part of *Miss Clementina Allspice* in Mr. MORTON's *Way to get Married*; her chief fault is in the obtrusive force which she gives to all her characters, and in an extension of originally well proportioned expression to a breadth beyond it's basis: in this respect she resembles MUNDEN. In her performance, for instance, of the intriguing *Betty Hint* in the *Man of the World*, she personifies with the happiest effect the breathless anxiety and hushed communications of the mischief-maker; her expressive stare at the beginning of her speeches, prophetic of her interlocutor's amazement, her very preparatory swallow (excuse me this vulgarism) as if she were unable to commence her direful tales, and the pretended gaiety of hurry with which she slurs over her real want of information as though it were a confirmed knowledge of facts, form a picture of great variety and truth: but she is not satisfied with all this, broad as it is in it's correctness; she must obtain the same noisy laughter which Mr. FAWCETT and Mr. MUNDEN command, and like the Japanese idolators, make a sacrifice of her reason to a set of grins and grimaces: every expression is pushed beyond it's end, her vivacity screams, her stare becomes tragic, and her hurry maddens into mere gabbling. Thus, like the actors she condescends to imitate, she fixes herself in every petty habit, immediately applicable or not, which she finds applauded; as Mr. MUNDEN has his twist of the jaws at the conclusion of his sentences, and Mr. FAWCETT his grating hem, so Mrs. MATTOCKS must indulge herself in a kind of satisfactory giggling, which she sometimes with artificial conciseness terminates by a sudden gravity that certainly forms a very ludicrous though a very farcical contrast.

"I have been the more surprised at this defalcation of Mrs. MATTOCKS from true comedy, because no actress seems to understand her author better; so that her farce cannot be the juggling of ignorance to avoid scrutiny. In the character of the housekeeper in the *Tale of Mystery*, she proved herself capable of a seriousness and a feeling, particularly in her depressed and shrinking relation of the murder, which no performer of mere farce could attempt to reach.

"It must be confessed that Mrs. MATTOCKS has all the powers of an excellent comic actress, and age does not seem to have impaired them either bodily or mentally; her eye is still full of liveliness, her face and her voice of variety, and in a much better sense than it was remarked of another, she may be said to have "a head to conceive and a hand to execute any mischief."

☞ *Critical Essays, p.* 150—155.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

A Correspondent seems to have not rightly understood the meaning of a paragraph which appeared in the last paper, or he would not have thought it necessary to have asked the following question; for who for one moment imagines that a renowned Commander in Chief, who is also invested with the sacred functions of a *Bishop*, could possibly act *imprudently*? There is something of mystery in the question; but as it may be guessed at by some very profound thinkers, it is given:—"Ask yourself if it is possible that a man, who has united the *courage* of *Marcellus* with the *prudence* of *Fabius*,—who has *stopped the progress of a victorious army*,—who has *disinterestedly* refused an augmentation of his income,—who, careful only to *reward merit*, consigns the disposing of situations in the army to individuals who are more capable of distinguishing it than himself,—I say, ask yourself, if this man can act imprudently?"

Our Correspondent adds, that his Royal Highness could not possibly have celebrated his MAJESTY's last birth-day at Fulham, for the beautiful occupier of the White House has vanished, and the house is disposed of. This Fulham, by the bye, is a very talkative place, and full of impertinent people.

RATIONAL RECREATION.

"If you have children, never give them knowledge,
"'T will spoil their fortune—*FOOLS are all the Fashion.*"

OTWAY.

A number of Men of Fashion and fortune, well known for their great proficiency in driving, that is, they can guide their cattle with almost as much skill as our hackney-coachmen,—have formed themselves into a Driving Society, called the *Whip Club*. These Hopes of their Country, on Monday, in 15 barouche landaus, with four horses to each, proceeded from Park-lane to Harrow to dinner.—Lord HAWKE, Mr. BUXTON, and the Hon. LINCOLN STANHOPE, were among the leaders. The dresses of these Ornaments of Society excited the risible faculties of the mob, and some of the *younger* Members seemed not a little disconcerted at the grins and remarks of the unpolished spectators, who could not possibly be made to believe that *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen* could thus apparel themselves. "Don't tell me," said an honest looking fellow, "about *Gentlemen* indeed: why, they

are going to fetch home their *masters:* can't you see they are *livery servants?*" Lest our readers should imagine the portrait highly coloured, the following accurate description is subjoined, as it appeared in the *Morning Post* of Thursday :—

"*Costume of the Drivers.*—A light drab-colour cloth coat, made full, single breasted, with *three tier of pockets;* the skirts reaching to the ancles; a mother of pearl button of *the size of a crown piece!!* Waistcoat, blue and yellow stripe, each stripe *an inch in depth.* Smallcloaths, corded silk plush, made to button over the *calf of the leg, with sixteen strings and rosettes to each knee.* The boots very short, and finished with very broad straps, which hung over the tops and down to the ancle. A hat *three inches and a half deep in the crown only*, and the same depth in the brim exactly. Each wore a large bouquet at the breast, thus resembling the coachmen of our Nobility on the natal day of our beloved Sovereign."

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

112. *The Minstrel on his Journey. S. Woodforde, R. A.*—The laurel brightens on the brow of this artist. The Exhibition has not possessed so excellent a picture as this from his hand The bent form, the furrowed face, and the grey tresses of age so forcibly and naturally depicted, derive a pathos from their exposure to the dreary atmosphere, and the cold and stormy wind. This is well expressed by the streaming hair and fluttering drapery, and the strong light catching the edges of the different objects. The Minstrel and his youthful companion are drawn with a firm pencil, with bold relief and anatomical accuracy. This charming piece has excited unanimous approbation among connoisseurs, and universal interest among the visitors. His *Zara deserted by Hasan*, 7, is full of the pensiveness of a lover. Her drapery has an excellent breadth of fold, but her arms have rather a wooden heaviness. His *Portrait of the Earl of Winchelsea* has dignity, and an admirable display of gorgeous habiliments. We hope next year to see Mr. Woodforde in some important subject of history.

T. Wright, Esq. has some pleasing landscapes, as honorary exhibitor, and so has *Mrs. C. Long.* Her pencil sketches of trees are as vigorous as usual, and her *View from the Bridge of St. John's College*, has a truth of perspective, an even tone of colour, a clearness and a depth, that would do credit to a first rate professor. The fashionable rank in society of this amiable lady renders her not half so respectable as her taste and talent in the fine arts.

276. *The good Samaritan. W. Hilton.*—The promise of excellence given by this young artist in his *Judgment of Solomon*, in the British Institution, is strengthened by this piece. Its simplicity of style augurs well in a young painter, and is adapted to the elevated walk of art in which he is advancing. The healthy tints in the flesh of the Samaritan, and his earnestness in relieving the afflicted, expressively contrast with the livid complexion, the prostrate and feeble form of the wounded traveller, who significantly denotes his pain by the contraction of his arm and the clenching of his hand. His attitude is graceful, and his anatomy well understood.

65. *A Shepherd and Flock. Sir F. Bourgeois, R.A.* Many persons have supposed that this gentleman, being an R. A. and seeing his pictures hang in the best places in the Academy, was knighted by the King, especially as they discover, as in this piece, such a rich *profusion* of object in his paintings, such a *variety* and *harmony* of *colour*, such *anatomical science*, such *depth* of effect, *grandeur* of conception, and *solidity* of style. We will set them right on this head. It was the late unfortunate King of Poland who made him a *simple* Knight: we regret we cannot inform our readers who it was that attempted to make him a painter.

The more we look at Mr. *Oliver's Mother and Child*, the more we are struck with its uncommon merit; and, from the peculiar nature and elegance which prevail both in the design and colouring, we should really have thought it had been one of Mr. Owen's unaffected productions, had not the Catalogue set us right.

Mr. Allen's Portrait of Mr. Branker, 43, of a *Celebrated Mathematician*, 101, and of a *Sculptor, with a Bust of Mr. Blundell*, are estimable for their strong likenesses, their easy attitudes, their truth and vigour of drawing, as are the well grouped children of Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Phillips shews, in a variety of portraits, that he occupies with much respectability his new rank.

Sir W. Beechy's heads of the *Duke of Cambridge* and *Lord Mulgrave* are strong likenesses, and are drawn with a freedom of pencilling and mellowness of colouring, but they have not the firm and vigorous pencil either of Mr. Phillips or Mr. Allen. His *Portrait of a Lady of Quality* is richly and delicately coloured in the flesh, and the drapery has its appropriate delicacy, but it is disposed so as to give clumsiness to the figure.

R. H.

AN ATTEMPT TO SHEW THE FOLLY AND DANGER OF METHODISM.

IN A SERIES OF ESSAYS.

ESSAY IV.—*On Methodistical Inspiration.*

If you ask the Methodists how they know all this, their reply is at once modest and convincing—"We have it from the immediate inspiration of God." This is the never-failing shield of all controversialists from Messrs. Whitfield and Wesley down to Hill, Hawker, and Huntingdon; and it must be confessed that no reply is better calculated to resist all reason and argument. The general term for such miraculous favours is *Grace*, and without this simple word it would be very difficult, I believe, for a Methodist Preacher to eke out a sermon of tolerable length. The Scripture uses it in general for the moral and intellectual gifts of Heaven, such as charity, meekness, and sound reason, and therefore the Methodists confine it to that saving and peculiar something which constitutes a belief in their own sect: thus every true Methodist has received the Grace of God, and every body who differs with the Methodists has nothing to do with it: thus a Christian who trusts he shall go to Heaven and that nobody will be damned for ever for God's pleasure, knows nothing at all of Grace, that is, he knows nothing of Faith, Hope, or Charity; but in the mean time any given Methodist, who preaches bad English and everlasting hell-fire, is at once faithful, hopeful, and charitable: thus also the elegant moral preachers such as Paley and Enfield are in Mr. Hill's opinion sad graceless rogues; while Mr. Hill himself, who plays about his pulpit with the uncouth vivacity of a shopkeeper and deals out damnation as he would ribbons, is in every sense of the word the most graceful of animated beings.

Nevertheless, though the Methodists are full of divine wisdom, they are at the same time divided among themselves respecting the quantities and qualities of

Grace: some say that when once you have obtained it, it never leaves you; that when you do wrong you do not do wrong; and that the more you get drunk the more opportunities you give to the Divine Being to shew his favour to you: others object to this doctrine, and say you may chance to slide back from Grace, that Grace is the most sanctifying thing in the world, but does not prevent a man from sinning, and that true Grace is not always saving Grace: in short the whole world of Grace is in a continual chaos of epithet and dispute; it is saving, sanctifying, justifying, purifying, electional, adoptional, regenerating, gratuitous, actual, habitual, effectual, internal and external; and then again it is also non-saving, non-sanctifying, non-justifying, &c. &c. It is very strange, that men so enlightened by the *immediate* graces of God should differ so materially upon the nature of that grace. If you go to a Calvinist, who has received the Grace, the Arminian pulls you by the sleeve and warns you against him: if you go to an Arminian, who has received the Grace, a Calvinist seizes you by the arm and says, you are in the way of damnation: lastly, if you endeavour to think for yourself, it is most probable you will go to neither, and then both will unite to say you are going to the devil. The moderate sects differ, it is true; but they do not pretend to speak the immediate voice of God; the moderate Churchmen, the Unitarians, the Universalists, are all content to lay their disputes to the charge of human error; but when men quarrel about the voice of God at the very instant when they claim this voice themselves, to whose charge do they lay *their* follies?

Be this as it may, the whole tribe of Methodists boast of their peculiar intercourse with the Divine Being. The moment they are converted they begin what is called a blessed communion with the Holy Spirit, and if it was a wonderful thing of old for Enoch to walk with God, they make nothing of such an intimacy now-a-days. Mr. Whitfield insisted at one time, that Jesus Christ used to sit manifestly at the head of the table during the love-feasts; and he not only met God once upon a road, but asked him to meet him again.* If these assertions could possibly have been metaphorical, the common people were never told so. In old times it was imagined that some peculiar virtue or sanctity was necessary to an intimacy with God, and sinners prayed at an humble distance for the divine spirit; but the Methodists have thrown down the last barrier between human frailty and human presumption, humility is confounded with insolent familiarity, and the greatest scoundrel has nothing to do but to believe in order to enter at once upon the privileges of an Archangel; he is immediately favoured with divine visions, and inferences, and sweet experiences; he waits for worldly blessings with a very holy spirit of indolence, he looks upon worldly virtues with a very holy spirit of pride, he goes to heaven with a very holy spirit of utter sinfulness. Jesus Christ shewed his attachment to human virtue by placing his affection on the most amiable of his disciples; who always lay next his master at table and was therefore said to lie in his bosom; but if you hear the Methodists talk, you would think that he had considerably altered his nature; the most vulgar and insolent of the inspired are continually boasting of their union with the dear Jesus and the sweet Jesus, they talk of lying in his bosom, and they grow absolutely the more fond in proportion as they consider themselves the more unworthy. This friendship is of too familiar a nature not to be used on the most common occasions, and therefore the enthusiasts leap at once over petty views and common providences and make God the immediate influence of their most indifferent actions. If a man is too lazy to work for a dinner, he puts his faith in God, goes walking into the fields or road, and is sure to pick up a shilling somewhere: if he wants to go out of doors, and the rain suddenly clears up, that is a miracle in his favour: if a Preacher is going to a certain Chapel and meets with a thunder-storm, that is a miracle to warn him against preaching; if upon the strength of a glass of brandy or a pipe after dinner he feels an inclination to be talkative, that is a miracle to warn him against *not* preaching: if he meets with no accidents, then God befriends him above all men; if he breaks his shins against a stone, then God works a miracle to give him a lively faith in his works; in short, he cannot take a beefsteak or a walk, he cannot stumble upon a stone or a dinner, he cannot speak, look, or move without interesting the Divine Being most actively in his behalf;† the whole order of nature is disturbed to indulge their little finger, and they talk as magnificently on every casual occurrence as the Spaniard who cried out, "I have torn my breeches as if heaven and earth were coming together!"

If you object to these miraculous claims, the Methodists cry out that you deny God's Providence; but the fact is, that by these very claims they themselves not only deny a general and equal Providence among all mankind, but strike at the very root of the ancient miracles. I know that the Methodists will be as ready to contradict themselves upon this occasion as upon every other: indeed their only refuge from the charge of presumption, is to sink the miracle into a common occurrence after having exalted the common occurrence into a miracle. This was the artifice of Wesley, who whenever he was reproached with his miraculous pretensions, affected much humility and said he was ready to consider them merely as "*signal instances* of God's *particular* providence."‡ Now what this distinction is I cannot discover; but if these miracles are not miracles, why do the Methodists boast

* "God was indeed there, riding in the congregation, and breathing life and courage into his lambs.—Jesus has been with me much to day;—at another time he was with me on the road:—but, Oh, how was he with me at Abergavenny?—I entreated him to meet me again, and he came."

"At a general love-feast, our dear Master being invited, came and sat at the head of the table, and bid me give his people to eat."—*Letters.* See the *Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists compared.*" Part 1st. p. 49, 50.—I shall forbear in this Newspaper to indulge myself in so large a quantity of notes as I have hitherto done; but the whole of the Essays will be collected into a Pamphlet at the conclusion, and I shall then have the proper room for quotation.

† See the Arminian and Evangelical Magazines, *passim*, and Huntington's Bank of Faith.

‡ Ent. of the Meth. and Pap. compared. Part 2d, p. 48.

of them and represent them to their people as if they were? If these miracles are not miraculous, then the signal interpositions of God in favour of Christ and his disciples were not miracles, for it is not a jot more astonishing that PETER should have a miraculous draught of fishes than that Mr. HUNTINGTON should obtain a miraculous pair of small-clothes;§ it is not a jot more astonishing that the Christians should be delivered from the persecution of their enemy by the miraculous visitation of SAUL, than that a poor woman should be delivered from the persecution of her landlord who died by the visitation of God on purpose to save her from prison.‖ Reasonable men have for a long time supposed, that Dr. MIDDLETON in his Free Enquiry ¶ had proved the entire cessation of miracles after the first ages of the church; neither the Church of England nor the moderate sects make any pretension to a hand and glove acquaintance with Providence, and it has been believed that this cessation of miracles was the best argument against the impostures of the Church of Rome. But the Church of Rome is to be ill-used no longer, for Mr. WESLEY established all the claims of the Methodists when he got rid of his cough by calling aloud on the name of Jesus.*

After all however the Methodists must acknowledge, that it is somewhat unlucky for them to see their own miracles happening every day to almost every body. Bad men as well as good, I am afraid, are continually picking up shillings and dinners, and it is plain that the Methodists have not yet managed to occupy the sunshine to themselves. But it is still more unlucky, that other sects, of at least equal veracity, not to mention the inspired Roman Catholics, claim these very same spiritual gifts and miracles, and we all know that two sects cannot be inspired with the same spirit of truth, so that if the real spirit moves the Quaker for instance, it must be one of very suspicious adulteration that inspires the multitude of Methodism. I need not expatiate here upon the different kinds of Spirit, though Mr. WHITFIELD, who says that for near 20 years after his conversion he was frequently relapsing into sin,† gives us a small inuendo about some spirit that used to have very peculiar effects upon himself.‡ But when any sect boasts a spirit peculiarly it's own, and other sects claim this very peculiar spirit also, nothing remains but to examine the comparative degrees of veracity to which the claimants are entitled by their general character. As the Quakers however have been long celebrated for their adherence to truth, and as they entertain great veneration for what, as Mr. WESLEY says, are *called* good works, such as charity, peacefulness, honesty, and a few other trifles serviceable to a good credit, it really seems to me that they have a considerable advantage over the Methodists, who as they undervalue the use of these *worldly virtues* in their communications with God, can certainly have little respect for them in their general intercourse with men.

Nevertheless, though their claims to inspiration and miracles are on all these accounts highly ridiculous, I still do them the justice to think that their errors arise more from stupidity than from mere hyprocrisy. All falshood is not wilful. There are four classes of untruths; the wilful lie; the lie unconscious, which arises from mistake; the lie habitually unconscious, or long babit of lying, which sometimes will persuade itself it is speaking the truth; and the lie of self-flattery, which from wishing to be true sometimes persuades itself in the same manner. This last kind, if we may believe many zealous Methodists, sometimes amounts to a real veracity, so that by a sort of gradual insinuation and intertwinement of certain particles of the brain—with —with—other certain particles, as one may say, the mere belief of a thing becomes absolutely and essentially a manifest truth, just as a plate of green peas might become a Knight of the Garter, because I persuaded myself it was so. Such is the origin of Methodistical inspiration. Perhaps there is but one way in which the Methodists could fully prove their claim to miracles, and this might indeed silence all their opposers. Let Mr. HUNTINGTON for instance, who says that Heaven will grant any thing to prayer, ask Heaven to give him a good style of writing.

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§ Bank of Faith. Eighth Edition, p. 86.

‖ So says the Arminian Magazine, Dec. 1807. p. 561.

¶ Miscellaneous Works. Vol. 2d.

* Besides the pain in my back and head I was seized with such a cough that I could hardly speak. At the same time came strongly into my mind—these signs shall follow them that believe.—I called on Jesus aloud—and while I was speaking, my pain vanished away; my fever left me. *Fourth Journal.* See the *Enth. of the Meth. and Pap.* Part 3d. p. 33.

† See Enth. of the Meth. and Pap. comp. Part 2d. p. 83.

‡ "I had then power over my secret and *darling sin*; but being some time after overtaken in liquour, Satan gained his *usual* advantage over me. An experimental proof to my poor soul, how that wicked one makes use of men as *machines*, working them up to just what he pleases."—"Which," says the learned author of the Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists, "is an artful way of throwing the blame upon Satan and making sin an involuntary thing, when the man was led away voluntarily by his own lust and intemperance. And Satan has reason to complain of injustice done him."—*Id. Part 2d. p. 52.*

HACKNEY COACHES.

A Bill is to be brought into Parliament to regulate the Fares of Hackney Coaches. At the same time the Bill should alter and amend the whole system; for nothing can be more defective than the present. Every one in the middle class of society must feel the inconvenience of the loose and vague obligations they are now under. It is not only that they are dirty, crazy, and with cattle that have hardly flesh to cover their own bones; but there is no such thing as getting a Coach, except in *fair* weather. The instant that a shower falls they draw up to the side of the pavement, or to a public-house, under pretence of watering, but really to *chafer* for more money than the stipulated price—and it is idle to say, that it is the fault of the public if they submit to this imposition—that they may prosecute—that they may submit to the demand in the first place, and then fine them, or when set down refuse to pay beyond the regular fare. All this Master Jarvis knows, but he knows also, that the public have neither time nor inclination to follow him up; and he particularly knows, that if persons once consent to go upon his terms, they disdain to fly from

their words. The fact is, that the whole system wants revision and change. In addition to the Stands, would it not be advisable to have certain stations in yards, at each of which a Contractor should be bound to have a certain number of ticketed Coaches in readiness, day and night. Something is certainly wanted in consequence of the very great increased demand, owing to the spread of the metropolis. It is not so much owing to the increase of the inhabitants in London, as to the extension of ground. It is the fashion to get to the outskirts for air, as it is called, and so, instead of one house containing five or six families, as heretofore, each family has a house—so that instead of 150,000 living within the walls, there are not now more than 75,000. This dispersion makes Hackney Coaches more necessary.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Thursday, June 9.

A Royal Palace not assailable by Civil Process.

WINTER *v.* MILES.

This was an action against the Sheriff of the county of Middlesex, for having returned *nulla bona* to a writ of *fieri facias*, issued against the goods of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in Kensington Palace. The levy was for 5000*l.* and the Sheriff returned *nulla bona*, upon the ground that the Duke's residence was a royal palace, and that he could not enter. To prove this the Duke's Secretary was called, who stated that the apartments occupied by his Royal Highness, at the time he lived in Kensington Palace, belonged to the Lord Chamberlain, and that the Duke's residence there was merely a matter of courtesy. At the period, however, when the writ issued, the Duke had removed to Windsor, and there was nothing at Kensington belonging to his Royal Highness, but a cart-bed, an old phaeton, a poney, and six knives and forks. With respect to the residence itself, it was certainly a royal palace, as the housekeeper, gardener, and all the officers attached to it, were appointed and paid by his Majesty. The Judge acquiescing in the law, that if it was a royal palace, the Sheriff could not enter with his writ, the Jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Breach of Contract of Marriage.—Williams *v.* the Executors of Barclay.—This was an action for a debt incurred by the deceased, in consequence of his breach of covenant with the plaintiff, whom he had contracted to marry, and it was contended, that being a speciality debt, the executors were bound to discharge it in preference to simple contract debts. The defendants, however, pleaded *plene administravit*; and further, that the deceased was, at the period he should have fulfilled his contract, in so weak and infirm a state of health, as to be incapable of marrying. It appeared that the deceased had executed a deed, binding himself to pay the plaintiff an annuity of 100*l.* if he did not marry her within a year, and 150*l.* if the marriage did not take place within three years. In the mean time, however, he caught a cold by attending his duty in a volunteer corps, which brought on a disorder that terminated fatally. After his death the executors received 1000*l.* and, having paid 800*l.* in discharge of simple contract debts, offered the plaintiff a portion of the remaining 200*l.*

Sir Ashley Cooper was called, from whose testimony it appeared that the deceased laboured under a weakness of the lungs, very likely to end in a consumption.

Here Lord Ellenborough interfered, and said he supposed it was not the disposition of the parties to press the case to a strict legal decision, and therefore thought the executors should pay over the remaining assets, 200*l.* to the plaintiff, and the parties pay their own costs. This was acceded to, and a verdict taken accordingly. His Lordship then observed, that the covenant was not broken, if the deceased was not in a condition of health to perform it.

Friday, June 10.

THE KING *v.* HOLT.

This was an indictment against the defendant, who was an Apothecary at Edmonton, for a libel on Mr. Forster, a Methodist Preacher; and the slanderous matter was in the defendant's having said that the Pastor had on a former occasion laboured under a common consequence of *impure amours*. The Apothecary was cited to make good his charge against the Parson; but, instead of attending the meeting, he sent a letter, in which he stated, whatever he had said was true, and that he would at any time re-assert it; but he did not say in his letter what it was he had before said of the Parson.—The defendant was acquitted, as it did not appear that he had written any libellous matter.

OLD BAILEY.

Tuesday, June 7.

Ann Hodges, a sharp pretty-looking little girl, only 11 years of age, was tried for stealing, and *Ann Hodges*, the mother, aged 34, for receiving several articles of female apparel, the property of Wm. Pike, in East-street. The street door happened to be open, and the little girl was seen upon the stairs; she asked for a woman who did not live in the house, and went about her business. Three days after that the two prisoners at the bar were seen going past the house, the mother having at the time one of the gowns upon her back, and a handkerchief that had been stolen at the same time upon her head. They were taken into custody. The mother said that her daughter had led her into the error by telling her of where a bargain was to be had; that she went in consequence of such information and bought the property of a woman in Wentworth-street. Upon inquiry no such woman could be found, and the remainder of the property was found in the mother's lodging.

The child made no defence, and the mother repeated at the bar her former assertion.

Three decent looking women gave them both a good character. But the Recorder observed to the Jury, that the child's character could not possibly be yet formed:—children of her age were frequently guilty of improprieties, which they would scorn to be guilty of when they arrived at the age of maturity. As to the woman's character, he did not know what to say to it. The Jury knew very well that there were some mothers who were depraved enough to make a tool of their children for such bad purposes. The property was found upon her; and if the Jury thought her to be guilty of the crime imputed to her, namely, the guilty receipt, the Jury must recollect that there was no possibility of coming at the receiver without the thief being first convicted, whatever their feeling of humanity might prompt them to do with respect to a child of the younger prisoner's tender age.

The Jury, after deliberating about a quarter of an hour, pronounced both the prisoners guilty.

A most interesting scene then followed.—The Recorder inquired if there was any friend or relation of the child in Court, who would take the child into their care, and undertake to endeavour to instil proper notions of morality into her mind? Upon which a very respectable looking man addressed the Court, overwhelmed in tears—he said, that he was the father of the child; he had been told that she was his, and had never doubted the fact. He would with the blessing of God take care of her as long as he lived, and do whatever good for her he was able to do. He was sorry to say, that he had been unable to live with the mother on account of her improper conduct; he had

left her when the child was only eight months old, and had not lived with her since, though he sent what he could for the support of the child. He lamented, that she was latterly more strongly attached to the mother than to him.—The mother was taken into the prison, and the little girl was then brought from the dock into the witness-box. Upon being interrogated by the Bench, as to how she proposed to conduct herself in future, she said that she was innocent of what she was now charged with, and that her mother was more so. She was then, by order of the Court, delivered up to the care of her father.

The RECORDER then passed sentence of Death on T. Wood, for coining; I. Regus, for house-breaking; T. Russell and J. Smith, for stealing goods in a dwelling-house; J. and C. Brown, for a like offence; D. Allen, for housebreaking; H. Harris, for stealing goods in a dwelling-house; T. Hearney, for a like offence; M. Miller, for stealing privily from the person; W. Smith, for house-breaking; J. Taylor, for feloniously cutting and stabbing Sarah Wood; T. King, for a highway robbery; J. Welford, for stealing goods in a dwelling-house; Sarah Burgess, alias Jones, and Hannah Gagan, for stealing goods privately in a shop; and S. Williams, for stealing goods out of a boat on the navigable River Thames.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Thursday a Coroner's inquest was held at Kingsland, upon the body of Reuben Mayne, a boy of 10 years of age, supposed to have been murdered by his father. It appeared that Reuben Mayne, the father, who worked as a brick-maker, at Kingsland, cohabited with a woman named Smith, who was not the mother of the deceased, and who was constantly endeavouring to exasperate the father against his son. On Thursday night, the 2d inst. he was heard to express an intention of setting fire to the sand-houses. About one in the morning of the 3d, the people were alarmed by the cry of fire, and it was discovered that the outside hut of a row of six hovels was in flames; and that the father, and Ann Smith, had made their escape from the adjoining sand-house, which they occupied, but had left the boy within. This fact was not disclosed to the bye-standers until the hut was nearly consumed, when the father seemed to express some anxiety for the safety of his son. Upon searching the ruins the body of the deceased was found, with the feet and head nearly burnt from the body, and the entrails protruded through the abdomen. It was not till after three messages that the father could be induced to come and examine the body; and when he arrived, he treated the affair with indifference. One of the witnesses deposed, that he met Reuben Mayne and Ann Smith on their way from the fire, when the former told the latter, that if she "revulged," she was a dead woman. A verdict was found of Wilful Murder against R. Mayne; and Ann Smith was declared an accessary to the crime.

On Friday se'nnight was executed at Guernsey, pursuant to his sentence, *Robert Williams* alias *James Wood*, a private in the Royal York Rangers. On Sunday the 5th ult. he entered the house of Michael Perrin, in the Vale parish, with an intention to plunder. Meeting a defenceless woman, of 75 years of age, piously engaged in devotions suitable to the Sabbath, he, in the most deliberate manner, cut her throat with a razor, and nearly severed her head from her body. Immediately after his apprehension, he requested the assistance of a Clergyman, and intended, by his apparent contrition, to relax the vigilance of his keepers; but, on the evening previous to his execution, having lost all hope of effecting his escape, he became outrageous, and would have destroyed even the Ministers who came to instruct and console him. Venting his fury in terms too shocking to relate, he went to the scaffold despising every religious admonition, and laughing at his awful situation. Fearless and undismayed, he was launched into eternity, bidding defiance to human laws, and contemning that Divine Tribunal, before which he was about to appear, with the accumulated guilt of a life spent in the prepetration of every species of wickedness. He had been sentenced to death in England, but having obtained his Majesty's pardon, he was removed from the hulks into the Royal York Rangers. He was concerned with the notorious Abershaw, whom he called his father, and repeatedly expressed his determination to die game, as resolutely as his other associates in villainy and murder.

The son of a wealthy tradesman in the Borough has, for some days past, been confined on a charge of forgery. A draft for 37l. 16s. was tendered by him at a banking-house in the City, purporting to be the order of a professional gentleman, but the fraud was detected, and the culprit was taken into custody.

The young Gardener, who some time ago killed his master, Mr. Wm. Chivers, at Clapham, in Surrey, by a blow with a spade, goes out to Botany Bay, in company with Bullock, the bankrupt, and others, on board the Admiral Gambier.

A female belonging to a family of rank is on her way from Edinburgh, to be embarked on board the Eolus, now in the River Thames, the ship hired by Government to carry out a cargo of fair settlers for Botany Bay. The offence for which this lady was sentenced to be transported, was shop-lifting.

The perpetrators of the horrid murder on Mr. Joachim, of Camden Town, in Mary-le-bone Fields, on Thursday se'nnight, have not yet been discovered; but a private soldier belonging to the 36th regiment has been examined at Bow-street, on suspicion of the crime. The man was taken into the Westminster Infirmary, with his thumb or finger shot off, and on being interrogated as to how he met with the accident, he said, he had picked up a pistol in the field where Mr. Joachim was shot, and on taking it into his hand it went off and shot off his thumb; but he produced such testimonials in his behalf as to do away any doubts, and he was not detained. No circumstance has yet arisen to excite suspicion of any other person.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, at Theobald's Park, F. Thirhill, jun. Esq. Boston, Lincolnshire, to Miss Pulvertoft, daughter of the late R. Pulvertoft, Esq.

On Thursday, at St. Giles's Church, Lieut.-Colonel Nicholl, of Copt Hall, Hendon, to Miss Lewis, daughter of Wm. Lewis, Esq. Holborn.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, Mr. Cameron, who had just arrived from Scotland, dropped down dead in a house in Surry-street, in the Strand, where he had been but a few minutes.

At Quebec, on the 22d of February last, in the 47th year of his age, the Hon. H. Allcock, his Majesty's Chief Justice of the Province of Lower Canada.

At Charlestown, South Carolina, in the 25th year of his age, Mr. G. Woodham, late of Covent-garden Theatre. He came by his death by an encore, where his exertion burst a blood vessel; after which he survived but a few days.

On Thursday, the 26th ult. Mr. J. Reside, of Drumaul, farmer, aged 102 years. His long life adds another instance to the many we have upon record, of the effects of temperance on the human frame. Temperate in all his meals, he enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health till near his last. He was, perhaps, never intoxicated during his whole life; and his manner of living more resembled the ancients than the pampered and voluptuous sons and daughters of the present day.

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